Improving Efficiency in Neural Network Accelerator using Operands Hamming Distance Optimization

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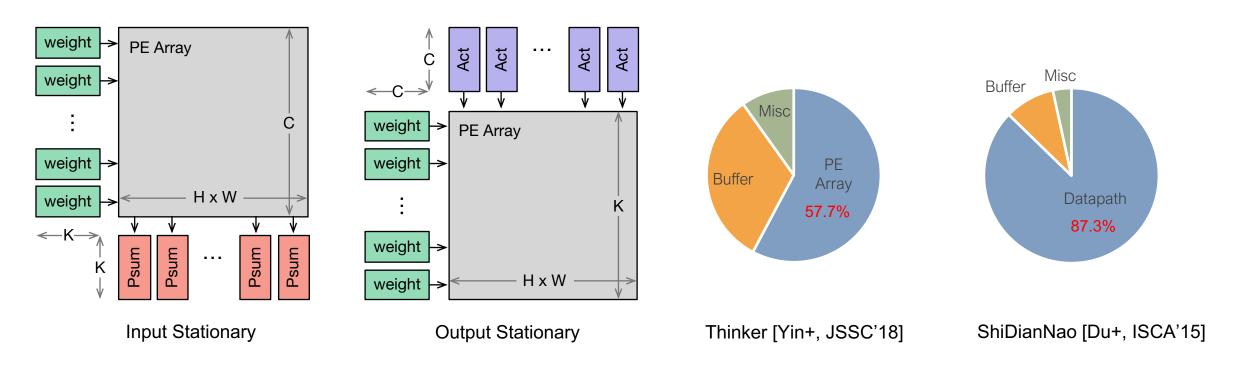
EMC2 Workshop @ NeurIPS 2019

Motivation

Dataflow processing is widely exploited to amortize memory access energy

Datapath energy becomes important for dataflow accelerators

Consist of compute energy in process elements (PEs) and data propagation energy among PEs



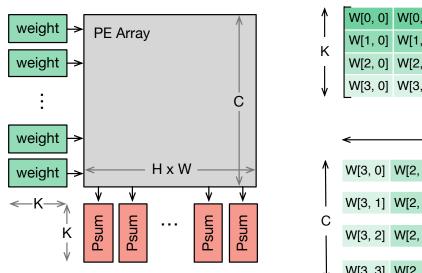
Motivation

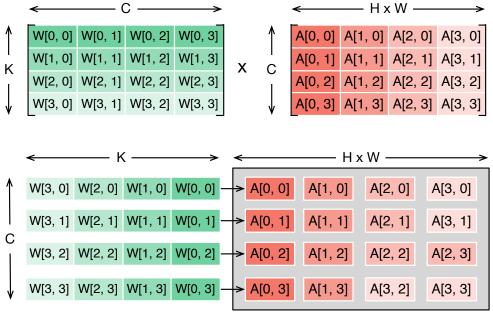
In dataflow processing, operands are streamed into the compute array

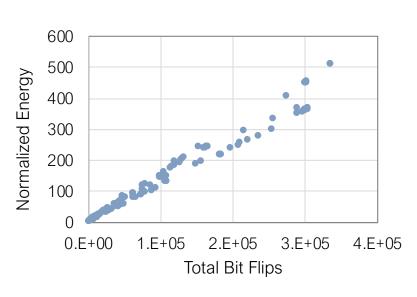
Datapath energy is determined by the total bit flips induced by operand streaming

Target: propose post-training and training-aware techniques to reduce bit flips of weight

streaming





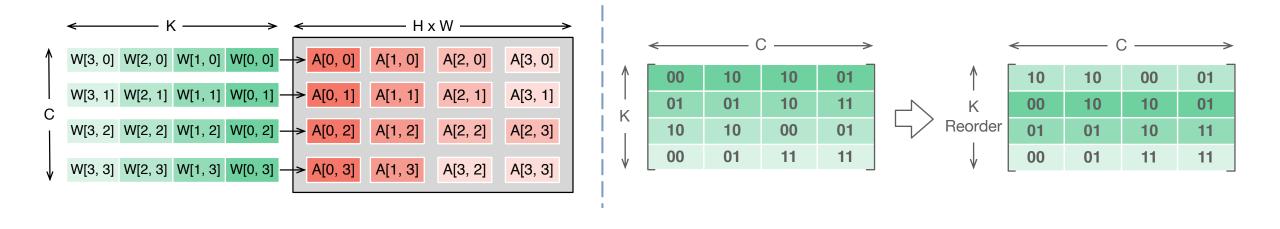


K, C, H, W denotes output channel, input channel, output height, and output width, respectively

Post-Training Optimization: Output Channel Reordering

To reduce bit flips, the most straight-forward technique is output channel reordering

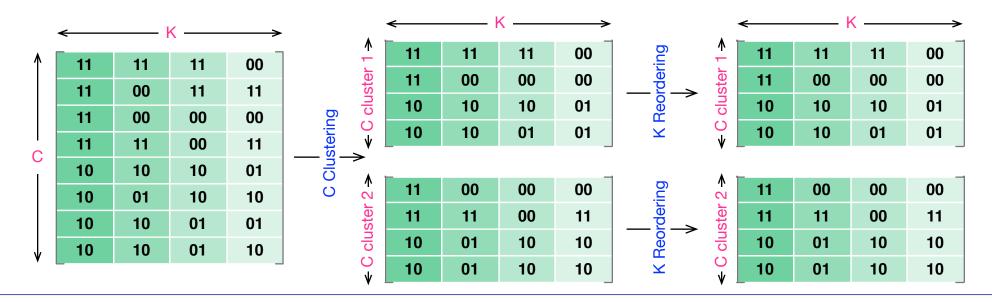
 Output channel reordering can be mapped to a traveling salesman problem, which can be approximately solved with efficient greedy algorithms



Post-Training Optimization: Input Channel Clustering

For most networks, the channel dimension can be larger than the compute array size Weight matrices need to be segmented first and then fed into compute array

- Each weight sub-matrix can use different output channel orders
- Before segmenting the weight matrix, different input channels can be clustered first Propose an iterative assignment and update approach for input clustering



Experimental Results

Post-training optimization technique comparison

- Use 1x1 Conv in MobileNetV2 and 3x3 Conv in ResNet26 for evaluation Combine post-training and training-aware optimization
- Incorporate bit flip loss into the loss function
- Use MobileNetV2 trained on Cifar100 for evaluation

